

## WILL SEND FLEET TO GUARANTEE PEACE

Roosevelt Wants Nations to Realize Strength of Our Navy.

## JAPANESE WAR NOT FEARED NOW

Anxious to Give World Startling Demonstration of What Navy Is Capable of Doing to Protect American Shores. New Version of Affairs.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—The significance of Rear-Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meagre information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuver of the Atlantic battleship fleet, is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents. Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the President, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one thought which he wished emphasized, that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly in addition to the President's previous statement issued through Secretary Loeb, wherein the object of the maneuver was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the fleet, to perfect its training in fleet exercises on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

To Impress the Nations. What came from President Roosevelt through Admiral Brownson is decidedly a different and much broader design. President Roosevelt has been consistent in advocating a large navy as the surest guarantee of peace between the United States and all foreign powers. Heretofore, a large navy has been reckoned solely from the point of view of the number of ships, their speed, armament, and fighting capacity. With this idea the American navy has grown steadily, ship by ship. To the somewhat uninteresting array of ships and tonnage, President Roosevelt now proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American navy is capable of doing. He will protect either the United States or the extended shore lines of the United States. As Admiral Brownson said, "There is no time like the present for such a demonstration—a time when the United States is at perfect peace with every nation."

Everything that has come from the President regarding the movement, it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be brought back to the Atlantic and that the return is to be as much a demonstration of speed as the outward journey. No Fear of War Now. While it is asserted with all possible emphasis that there is no foundation for apprehension of a possible immediate rupture between the United States and Japan, the proposed demonstration with the fleet can be looked upon in no other light than that President Roosevelt intends to use the American navy for exactly that purpose for which he advocated its augmentation—a guarantee of international peace. It was reported to-day that Ambassador O'Brien, who has been invited to Sagamore Hill the latter part of the present week, will not be able to confer with the President before going to his new post in Tokyo. The ambassador (and it is necessary to devote some time to his personal affairs in Michigan, and will not find it convenient to return to the East before departing by the way of San Francisco for Japan. It was remarked that there was occasion for a conference between the President and Ambassador O'Brien other than the formality of official etiquette.

## GERMANY LOOKS FOR HOSTILITIES

Widespread Feeling That Japanese Conflict Is Approaching Fast.

BERLIN, July 7.—The conviction of an immediate conflict between Germany and the United States appears to be widespread in Germany. It is one of the subjects certain to be referred to where German diplomats and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow international policies, meet. The newspapers agree that President Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests. They agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic antagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossibilities of Federal coercion.

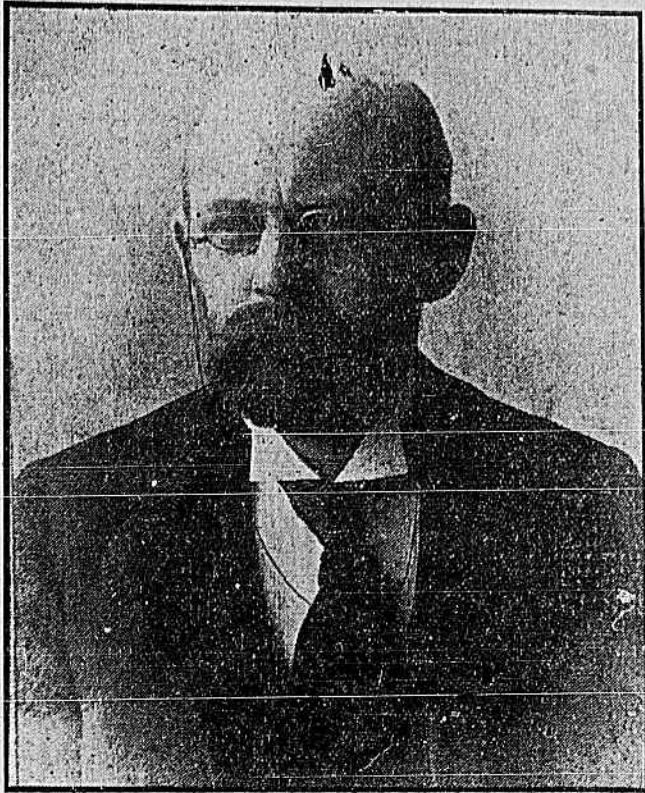
It is believed by many that the group of ruling statesmen in Japan are preparing to fight the United States for the mastery of the Pacific, regardless of the San Francisco incidents. The strategists of the admiralty regard a naval war between Japan and the United States as the most interesting problem of the day. Careful studies of light the United States for unfavorable to the United States, because the American fleet, although of greater power than that of Japan, would have to seek a fight in Japan's home waters.

## JAPAN ITCHING FOR TROUBLE

French Newspapers Regard San Francisco Incident as a Mere Cloak.

PARIS, July 7.—President Roosevelt's decision to dispatch a fleet of warships to the Pacific has led the more sensible

## NEW STATE LIBRARIAN



DR. HENRY R. McILWAINE, of Hampden-Sidney College, elected to succeed Mr. John P. Kennedy as State Librarian. He will arrive in Richmond to-day and take steps at once to qualify for his new position.

## TRAIN HIT AUTO; MERCHANT KILLED

Christopher Horandt, Wealthy Silk Manufacturer, Crushed Under Machine.

## SEVERAL IN PARTY HURT

Tried to Pass Crossing in Front of Engine, but Were Caught.

KEYPORT, N. J., July 7.—Christopher Horandt, a wealthy silk manufacturer of Paterson, was killed and other members of his family were injured when a locomotive struck and demolished an automobile in which the party was returning home from Asbury Park late to-day. The accident occurred at the Stone Road crossing, on the Atlantic Highland division of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

With Mr. Horandt were his wife, his daughter, Ruth, and his nephew, Reinhardt Binder. All but Mrs. Horandt were thrown from the machine. Binder's skull was fractured, and his condition is serious. Ruth Horandt escaped with a sprained wrist and bruises, while her mother suffered from shock.

Those in the accident were members of a party which occupied three touring cars on a run from Paterson to Asbury Park. Horandt's car was in second place as the three machines homebound sped over the Stone Road. The first car swept over the crossing without its occupants observing the approaching train. Whether Horandt was driving a hundred yards in the rear, also failed to see the train, or seeing it, thought he could beat it, is not known. Others of the family had no warning as the locomotive, emerging from its half-hidden course, crashed into the machine just as its front wheels crossed the track. The cowcatcher struck it and ejected the forward portion of the machine, which was turned around and dragged several rods before the train could be stopped. Horandt was thrown under the car and his head was crushed.

## ROWDYISM TO BE PUNISHED

Mobbing of Umpires at Portsmouth Now to End by Police.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NORFOLK, VA., July 7.—All was quiet in Portsmouth to-day, but it is possible that something further will be heard from the assault committed on Umpire Handboe and Byron by angry spectators after the ball game yesterday afternoon. Arrests may yet result from the outbreak and stiff sentences would undoubtedly be handed to any convicted of taking a leading part in the assault. Such affairs, but less violent, have been too numerous this season, and club managers and owners realize that they must be suppressed. The police force at the ball park, will be strengthened, at any rate.

## GUATEMALA TO BUY WARSHIPS

Cabrera Anxious to Equip Navy in Event of Nicaraguan War.

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—President Cabrera, of Guatemala, is negotiating for the purchase of a navy to meet the anticipated attack of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua. It was learned from a high source here that Cabrera had recently secured \$500,000 gold on a loan and that with this sum he will purchase a fleet of warships. The Nicaraguan fleet in the Pacific waters consists of three gunboats. She also has three gunboats on the Atlantic.

## HAYWOOD ON RACK IN MURDER TRIAL

Defendant Will Explain His Connection With Alleged Crimes.

## STAR WITNESS COMES THIS WEEK

Not Likely That Steve Adams Will Testify, but Haywood Will Deny in Toto the Confession of Orchard. Has Much to Explain.

BOISE, IDAHO, July 7.—Attorneys for William D. Haywood to-day completed details of plans for the final week of the defense, which begins with the opening of court to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Interest in the trial this time centres in the forthcoming appearance on the stand of Haywood, who, it is said, has been the moving force in the Western Federation of Miners for several years, and one of his co-defendants, Charles Moyer, president of the miners' organization. The third defendant in the case, George A. Pettibone, will not take the stand, it is said, until his own case comes up.

Steve Adams, whose recent trial for the murder of a man in Northern Idaho, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and who has been variously implicated by Harry Orchard in many of the latter's crimes and alleged conspiracies with the leaders of the Western Federation, is still in Boise jail available as a witness for the defense, but it has been definitely decided that he will not be called to the stand. The prosecution says it would welcome such a move, as the appearance of Adams on the stand might open the way for the introduction of a portion at least of Adams' confession, which he later repudiated.

Viewed in the light of the closing plans for the defense and the prosecution there seems little doubt that the trial which has already been in progress for two months can be brought to an end inside of three weeks. The defense will require at least all of five or six days yet, for it is announced that Haywood, when he takes the stand, will be prepared to lay bare his entire life's history.

Haywood's Long Story. Haywood's testimony as to his connection with the Western Federation of Miners will be interspersed with much documentary evidence, and the introduction of this and reading it to the jury will take up much time. The defense expresses its willingness that the cross-examination of Haywood should take the widest possible range. The defendant, it is said, will not only deny in toto all that Orchard has said as to his connection with any of the witness's crimes, but will offer explanation of the instances where the State has associated Orchard and Haywood with the instances of Haywood's part in the deception of the second Mrs. Orchard, as to the whereabouts of her husband in 1905.

Much Explain Much. Haywood will also be called on to explain the sending of several drafts to Jack Simpkins, a member of the executive board and an organizer for the Western Federation, whose presence in Caldwell with Orchard, prior to the assassination of the ex-Governor Steunenberg has not been denied by the defense. The attorneys for the federation say that these payments were the regular sums due Simpkins for his work as an organizer, and had absolutely nothing to do with any crime or proposed criminal act. The sending of \$75 to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, will also be a subject of inquiry when Haywood takes the stand. The fourth instance to which the State attaches importance as tending to connect Haywood with the alleged conspiracy as revealed by Harry Orchard on the witness-stand was the sending of a message by Haywood to Silver City, Idaho, instructing the federation officers there to see that attorneys were engaged for Orchard and to protect the interests of the miners union.

Haywood's examination and cross-examination can hardly be completed. (Continued on Second Page.)

## TRIED HARD TO KILL HIMSELF

Man in Norfolk Wanted to Cut Throat and Woman Saved Him.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NORFOLK, VA., July 7.—Forty thousand dollars lost in a day; it's all over now was the exclamation of a neatly-dressed, prosperous-looking middle-aged man, giving his name as William D. Smith, as he drew a keen-edged knife from his pocket in the boarding-house of Mrs. J. T. Elliott, on Church Street, and made a desperate effort to sever his jugular vein. He was proceeding in the right way until Mrs. Elliott sprang on him, and with all the strength that excitement and fear gave her, wrestled the knife away from him.

When Police Officer Jacobs responded to a call for help the man was trying to retain possession of the knife. After he had been placed under arrest he sprang upon the officer and snatched his revolver and tried again to end his life, but the officer was too quick for him, and soon regained possession of the gun. Asked at the police station what his trouble was, Smith said: "It is all in the evening paper!" but nothing could be found in any way connected with Smith. He would not say where he had come from. He went to the boarding-house yesterday morning. The police think he may be suffering under an hallucination.

## STAR WITNESS OF TRIAL



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who is charged with the murder of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, to testify in his own behalf at Boise.

## WOMAN KILLED ON SEABOARD AIR LINE

Was Jumping from Pullman, When It Turned Over, Crushing Her to Death.

## BROKE LOOSE FROM TRAIN

Started Down Steep Grade Alone and Caught Victim Leaving Window.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7.—Mrs. C. E. Harris, of Aberdeen, was killed this afternoon near Henderson, when a Pullman car attached to Seaboard Air Line train No. 41, southbound, broke loose and ran back down a steep incline. Passengers were terrified and Mrs. Harris attempted to jump out of the window. She was partially over when the Pullman turned over. She was crushed by the weight of the car and death came quickly. Seven passengers were in the car at the time, including Mrs. Harris' husband and daughter, the former being an engineer on the Seaboard. Those aboard were badly bruised and three were injured, but none seriously. After breaking loose from the train, which was then at the head of a steep grade, the Pullman started down the incline with a tremendous burst of speed, tearing up the road for a distance of several hundred feet. At a sharp curve it turned over, crushing Mrs. Harris, who was then in the act of jumping. The Harris family was returning home from the Jamestown Exposition. The body of Mrs. Harris was brought here to-night and prepared for burial. Just how the Pullman happened to become uncoupled has not been explained. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

## KEPT WATCH OVER GRAVES

Soldiers Buried by Strangers, and Friends Never Heard of Place.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS. ASHLINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Capt. Joseph Baumer, of Montgomery, Ala., who, since the regime of Hon. Henry Horbert, has been a clerk in the Navy Department, relates an interesting incident of the recent Confederate Reunion in Richmond. Capt. Baumer was a drummer boy in the Third Alabama, commanded by Col. Tennant Lomax. Capt. Baumer met in Richmond a Mr. W. G. Hart, of Frederick's Hall, Louisiana county, Va. Mr. Hart, who was a soldier in a Virginia regiment, was away from home when two young Confederate soldiers, both mortally wounded, were brought under his roof and nursed to the end. They were Ben Hall, Company G, Forty-seventh Alabama, and B. H. Wells, Company E, Forty-eighth Alabama. Their deaths occurred about ten days after the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, which was fought May 1st-3d. Hall died on Sunday, May 19, 1863, the same day the spirit of the victor of that brilliant field crossed over the river to rest in the shadow of the trees. Both were buried on the Hart estate, near Frederick's Hall. Although none of the families of the two soldiers were known, they were notified of the whereabouts of the last sleeping place of the boys in Gray the graves have been tenderly cared for and decked with flowers each recurring season.

## CALL MILITIA TO SAVE NEGRO

North Carolina Company Ordered to Protect Prisoner at Wilson.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] RALEIGH, N. C., July 7.—Adjutant-General Robertson, of the North Carolina National Guard, tonight, at the request of the captain, wired orders for the Wilson, N. C., military company to obey orders of Sheriff Sharp, of Wilson county, to protect the jail from a mob which it was feared would attempt to lynch a negro prisoner. Nothing further is known here.

## RACE QUESTION IN MUNICIPAL PLANT

Civic Federation Report Deals With Ownership in Richmond.

## INVESTIGATION IN MANY CITIES

Experts Show Results of Long Study and Favor and Oppose Ownership by Government. Rotten in Spots Because of Political Activity.

NEW YORK, July 7.—After an investigation extending over nearly two years and embracing many of the principal cities both of the United States and Great Britain, the National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Operation has completed its duties. The important and interesting reports on labor conditions are the first to be made public. There are two reports on this subject, one by Professor John R. Commons, of Wisconsin University, and the other by J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Clothing Trades Bulletin" of New York. The report of Professor Commons, under the title of "Labor and Politics," is more favorable to municipal ownership of public utilities than is that of Mr. Sullivan, made under the general heading, "The Labor Report." Mr. Sullivan makes caustic reference to political rottenness, evidence as to which he declares was conclusive in Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling. Professor Commons, on the other hand, holds that corruption under municipal control was no greater than under private ownership.

The committee of investigation of the commission is composed of twenty-one members, as follows: W. D. Mahon, president of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways of America; Professor John R. Commons, of Wisconsin University; J. W. Sullivan, editor of the weekly "Bulletin" of the clothing trades, and a prominent labor leader; Walton Clark, vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Steel Workers; Walter L. Fisher, president of the Municipal Voters' League, of Chicago; Melville E. Ingralls (chairman), chairman of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company; Professor Frank L. Goodnow, of Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw (vice-chairman), editor of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews"; Edward A. Moffett (secretary), editor of the "Bricklayer and Mason"; Edward Works, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. McElvaine, formerly editor of "Municipal Affairs," of New York; Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston; H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the foreign manager for the General Electric Company, New York City; J. M. Healy, president, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Dr. Talbot Williams, journalist; F. J. McNulty, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Professor John H. Gray, of Northwestern University; Professor Frank Parsons, president of the National Public Ownership League, and Albert E. Winchester, general superintendent of the electric works of the city of South Norwalk, Conn.

The Commission has made a most exhaustive investigation of public and private operation of the four leading public utilities, gas, water, electric lighting and power, and street railways, in all the cities visited, both in America and Great Britain. Fifteen members of the investigation were employed for Europe on May 22, last year and returned to the United States in August. Among the cities visited abroad were Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, London, Liverpool, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, Leicester and Sheffield. Investigations in the United States were made in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, South Norwalk, Syracuse, Allegheny, New Haven and Hartford. A staff of engineers, accountants and statisticians, numbering over twenty, were employed for all companies to examine thoroughly every undertaking visited by the committee. These experts were so chosen that in each examination made, both sides of the municipal ownership question were represented. Thus, one engineer, accountant or statistician, if engaged, was disposed toward municipalization, while his colleague began his task holding views in opposition to that principle.

## NEGRO SHOT BY SHERIFF'S POSSE

Shows Fight When Surrounded in Cabin and Quickly Killed.

GIBSON, GA., July 7.—Two weeks ago Hargraves and Maje Ruff killed Richard Jones at a Sunday camp-meeting and made their escape. They were located to-day by Sheriff Kitchens and Marshal Chas. Smith, and a posse organized to effect their capture. The two negroes were in a secluded cabin, and when the posse approached the hiding-place it divided to surround the four sides. Maje Ruff was not found, but Hargraves was cornered and showed fight. He was fired on and killed by the posse. All the parties concerned were desperate negro characters of the moonshine and blind tiger section of the State.

## UNCLE DROWNS WHILE TRYING TO SAVE NEGRO

GLASTONBURY, CONN., July 7.—In an attempt to rescue a life, Mrs. Jennie Baxter, of Hartford, from drowning in the Connecticut River to-day, Carl Funk went down to death with her off Crow's Point, Wright's Island. Both had come down the river in a power boat with ten others this morning.

Miss Baxter was eighteen years old, and her uncle thirty years of age. TENNESSEE MOB NOT ON TRAIL OF NEGRO. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 7.—A special to The Times from Dalton says a posse of about three hundred citizens of Whitfield county are searching for a negro who entered the home of Joseph Smith, a well-to-do farmer, and threatened the life of Mrs. Smith. The negro was frightened away by being told that Mr. Smith was nearby. The people are wrought up over the affair, and a lynching is feared if the negro is captured.